

FIRES—The first alarm of fire, given on last Monday morning about four o'clock, was caused by the lighted torch of some feind being placed in a shed adjoining the pantry or store-room of the dwelling of Mrs. Dr. LEE. Fortunately the flames were discovered and arrested, with but little damage to the building. The ravages of the above had only been arrested, when an alarm was made from the lower part of town, where Mr. BONNEY's store-house was discovered to be enveloped in flames, and totally consumed, with the adjoining building, in which was stored a large and valuable collection of books—the property of RUSSELL & JONES—all of which were saved through the exertions of our citizens. A large amount of cotton, furniture and others goods belonging to Mr. BONNEY was destroyed in his building. The Commissary store next above was greatly endangered, but we believe suffered no damage, only in the removal of the goods.

On yesterday morning the stable of Mrs. ARTHUR was also burned, in which was two valuable horses, both of which were lost. We also learn that on last Saturday night, the residence of Mrs. JOY, was fired in the same way—a torch being placed under the piazza.

'Tis enough to battle with a foreign foe, but to have an enemy in your midst whom you recognize as friends, and who stab your vitals in the darkest hour of night, is too much for us to bear. It would appear that what the Yankees have left undone, those kind friends are doing for us. Good Lord deliver us from such friends.

If we lose our independence, we lose all our property, of every kind, in the country—our debt, our slaves and our land. But we lose more. The people of the United States have a greater debt than we, and we shall not escape without being obliged to pay our proportion of their debt. In what a condition will that leave us, with our property, our lands, bonds, houses and slaves, all gone, and the mighty debt incurred by the enemy in his war for our subjugation still to be borne, in part, by us and our children. Then our subjugation, with all its personal evils, the utter degradation it involved, must be considered. Subjugation—submission—presents no hope; but in continuing the war it is otherwise. We can see clearly the end and the evils of submission.—It involves our degradation and the turning loose among us on a footing of equality, to the destruction of our society and civilization, millions of negroes. The final result of prosecuting the war is not now discernible, but it certainly holds out to us no hope.

TOWER OF SKULLS—Lamartine, in his "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," writes as follows: "When I was about a league from Nisa, the Turkish town almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising up in the midst of the plains as white as Parian marble. I took the path which led to it. I desired a Turkish lad who accompanied me to hold my horse, and sat down under the shade of the tower to enjoy a few moments' repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls which I suppose to be built of marble or of regular rows of white stone, were composed of regular rows of human skulls, bleached by rain and sun, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirely the triumphal arch which now sheltered me from the burning sun. There must be from fifteen to twenty thousand. In some places portions of hair are still hanging, and wared like lichen or moss with every breath of wind. The mountain breeze was then blowing fresh; penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skull, and sounded like a mournful and plaintive sigh. These were skulls of fifteen thousand Servans who had been put to death by the Pacha in the last insurrection of Servia, however, is now free, and this monument will now teach their children the value of independence by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it.

In one of Napoleon's campaigns in Italy, a splendid flank movement was attempted by the enemy, which would have been crowned with brilliant success but for the delay in its execution. result was that the whole division that undertook the enterprise was captured. Napoleon made this brief comment on the circumstance: "These Germans do not understand the value of minutes." We commend the observation to the Confederate Congress.

A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.—The following extract from one of Mr. Webster's speeches in the Senate, in 1834, contains a graphic description of a depreciated currency:

"Sir, the very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matter, is the man who earns his bread by daily toil. A depreciated currency, sudden changes of prices, paper money falling still lower between noon and night—these things constitute the very harvest-time of speculators, and as the whole race of those who are at once idle and crafty; and of that other race, too, the Catalines of all times, marked, so as to be known forever by one stroke of the historian's pen, men greedy of other men's property and prodigal of their own. Capitalists, too, may outlive such times. They may either prey on the earnings of labor, by their cent. per cent. or they may hoard. But the laboring man—what can he hoard? Preying on nobody, he becomes they prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive free-hold, his all, is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital, or on another's, his living is still earned by his industry; and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin, or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. I would say to every owner of every quarter section of land in the West—I would say to every man in the East, who follows his own plough and to every mechanic, artisan and laborer, and every citizen in the country—I would say to every man, every where, who wishes, by honest means, to gain an honest living, beware of wolves in sheep's clothing." Whoever at tempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency, bring on distress in money matters, and drive the country into paper money, stab your interest and your happiness to the heart.

"The herd of hungry wolves, who live on other men's earnings, will rejoice in such a state of things. A system which absorbs into their pockets the fruits of other men's industry, is the very system for them. A Government that produces or countenances uncertainty, fluctuations, violent rising and fallings in prices, and finally, paper money, is a Government exactly after their own heart. Hence, these men are always for change. They will never let well enough alone. A condition of public affairs in which property is safe, industry certain of its reward, and every man secure in his own hard earned gains, is no paradise for them. Give them just the reverse of this state of things; bring on change, and change let it not be known to-day what will be the value of property to-morrow; let no man be able to say whether the money in his pocket at night will be money or worthless rags in the morning; and depress labor till double work shall earn but half a living—give them this state of things, and you give them the consummation of their earthly bliss."

A SIMILE.—It is said that when Ethan Allen was a prisoner in England, he had an audience with George the Third, who, anxious to win over the bold American to his cause, laid down the map of North America before him, and pointing out particular localities, tendered him the choice of certain possessions on condition of service in the royal cause. He who had summoned Ticonderoga to surrender "in the name of God and the Continental Congress," paused a moment, and then broke out into a hearty laugh, remarking to the king: "You remind me of a certain character who took a certain other person upon the top of a high mountain if he fall down and worship him; when, in fact, the rascal didn't own a foot of it." The course of the Yankee Congress in disposing of millions of our property without our consent is very analagous to both the cases recited above. A hearty union of the people of the South and such efforts as they are capable of making, may spoil the programme and defeat it utterly.

The New York News edited by BEN WOOD, denounces FERNANDO WOOD for going over to the Republicans since the peace mission exploded.

YANKEE PRISONS.—Capt. William H. Sebring, of Missouri, has recently arrived in Richmond, having escaped from prison in St. Louis, and having made his way through the Federal lines in Kentucky. Capt. Sebring was confined for a long time in McDowell's old college in St. Louis, it having been converted into a prison, and during five months of his captivity was kept in a dungeon, fettered to two iron balls, and constantly in handcuffs. For eight days during this period he was fettered to a post for twelve hours each day; and while enduring this torture, thus exposed to the winter's cold, he had his hands and feet both frost bitten. He was charged with being a spy, and was sentenced to be shot. On the night which preceded the morning appointed for his execution, he made his escape by a desperate enterprise; nine of the prisoners overpowering twelve of the guards with arms in their hands. Two of the nine who made this desperate assault were killed, and two wounded. The names of the killed were Coleasia, a Frenchman, and a person of the name of Sauly.

Capt. Sebring says there are now in the prisons of St. Louis at least five hundred Confederate soldiers whose status is determined by Yankee military commissions as that of criminals, on various charges of bushwhacking, violating the oath of allegiance, &c; and that at Alton, Illinois, there are about fifteen hundred men congregated there who have been selected from the different Yankee prisons, to be degraded from the privileges of prisoners of war, and held under special penalties as criminals. The practice of converting the relation between an enemy and a prisoner of war to that between magistrate and culprit, is one which is practically entirely at the discretion or caprice of the Yankees; and the extent to which it is pursued is but little imagined by the Confederate public, as these victims are placed in circumstances where they cannot effect any communication with their friends or countrymen, and their story is never known unless through the rare accident of the escape of some of them.

FROM CHERAW.—Hardee's troops crossed the bridge at Cheraw on Thursday 3d inst., and Sherman's army (3 corps) entered Cheraw on Friday morning and continued passing through the town until Tuesday morning. The wagon train was seven miles. The soldiers were guilty of no disrespect to families. They burned the whole of Front street and the R. R. Depot and buildings in the neighborhood. An accidental explosion killed 5 and wounded 40 of their men, and broke all the glass in the town. Their force was estimated at 60,000 men, exclusive of 15,000 who passed 9 miles above Cheraw. They took all the provisions and whatever else they wanted from private families. There were many families from different parts of the State following the army. —*Sumter Watchman.*

Special Notices.

CARD OF THANKS.

MRS. DR. J. LEE, MOST GRATEFULLY RETURNS her thanks to those kind friends, and servants, who arrested the flames on her dwelling on Monday morning 13th inst.

March 16

WANTED,

AT THE FIRST SO. CA., HOSPITAL, CAMDEN So. Ca., seven ladies of respectability to act as nurses; six washwomen. References required. Boarding and lodging furnished, with liberal wages. Apply to any of the Surgeons in charge.

March 16

ENROLLING OFFICE,

CAMDEN, March 16, 1865.

ANY PERSONS HAVING GUNS IN THEIR possession, furnished from this office, are requested to return them immediately.

March 16

ALEX'DR. COLCLOUGH,
Capt. and En-Officer of K. D.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMDEN,
March 16, 1865.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT PERSONS HAVING reported to me that they had reason to believe that goods taken from stores in Camden, could be found in the house of Mendall Smith, and a warrant having been procured of search for the same, nothing was found, and Mr. Smith is released from all suspicion, &c., which have arisen about him.

ALEXDR. COLCLOUGH,

Capt. commanding Post.

Fire Insurance COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENT FOR THE above Southern Insurance Company, is prepared to issue policies of Insurance against loss by Fire on all buildings &c.

April 13

W. L. DePass.

CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CAMDEN,
March 15, 1865.

IN BEHALF OF THE CITIZENS OF CAMDEN and vicinity, any and all persons having provisions in their possession are earnestly requested to send their surplus to this point for sale or distribution to the needy. It is known to all that the enemy in his course left very few horses or mules, and in many places all the provisions were taken; so that those who may have a surplus to dispose of have no means of getting it to market.

There are a large number of persons living in the town able to purchase supplies, but they are not to be had at any price, and unless help comes from abroad great suffering must ensue.

Persons can deliver provisions of any kind on the Railroad and they will be brought up and delivered to Mr. James Dunlap, Intendant of the town, who will sell or distribute as the owner may direct.

It is requested also that persons near the Railroad will send up wood by the trains, as it is impossible for many to be supplied by the few wagons around. All articles sent up to Mr. Dunlap will be promptly attended to, as above mentioned.

Citizens below Camden: the facts are before you, and your suffering brethren appeal to you for assistance. Are you unwilling to respond, come and see for yourselves, and your hearts must be moved.

ALEX'DR. COLCLOUGH,

Captain commanding Post.

March 17

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

SPARTANBURG, March 6, 1865.

I. The Militia of the State between the ages of 16 and 17, who have reported for duty, and those who have not reported, those now absent by furlough or with leave, those who have not been able to rejoin their command; and all others of this age, who from any cause whatever are absent from duty: will assemble at Spartanburg, as soon after notice of this order, as is practicable.

II. When assembled here they will be placed in a Camp of Instruction, and prepared for such services as the defence of the State requires.

III. As soon as it can be done, the State Cadets, attached to the Citadel at Charleston and Arsenal at Columbia, will be placed in charge of this Camp of Instruction; and the discipline of these Academies will be extended over and embrace this portion of the Militia.

IV. The officers of these institutions will be charged with the duty of giving to these troops not only the Military training which will enable them to be efficient in the field; but such educational advantages as can be afforded; and by which the qualities of the citizen will be developed.

V. The Quartermaster General will make provision for the accommodation of these troops and the Commissary General will make all proper arrangements for their subsistence.

VI. The service for which these troops are intended, is the defence of the State; and it is hoped that none will hesitate or delay in offering themselves for that service. The preservation and care of the youth of the State, their improvement so far as it can be accomplished under existing disadvantages; and the effort and intention to do good to them, while they do good to their State, are declared to be the purposes which shall animate all under whose care these youths are placed.

VII. The Chairman and Visitors of the State Military Academies are invited to assist in the organization of these troops.

VIII. Until otherwise ordered, the Headquarters of this command will be at Spartanburg, C. H.

By the Governor,

A. G. MAGRATH

(Official.)

G. A. FOLLEN, A. A. C.

MUTUAL LIFE INSRANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ACCEPTED THE Agency of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Raleigh, North Carolina, for CAMDEN AND VICINITY, is prepared to receive applications for policies of LIFE INSURANCE, on the most reasonable terms. The Lives of SLAVES insured at moderate rates.

W. L. DePass, Agent,

April 18

ALABAMA

Wanted,

A NO 1 DRAUGHT, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Apply at the Confederate & Journal Office.